

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Original) A process for the preparation of water-soluble or water-swellaable homopolymers or copolymers by homopolymerization or copolymerization of free-radically polymerizable water-soluble and/or water-dispersible monomers, optionally with further comonomers and optionally at least one crosslinker, in an inverse emulsion polymerization in the presence of at least one redox initiator pair comprising an oxidizing agent and a reducing agent, wherein the reducing agent is 2-hydroxy-2-sulfinatoacetic acid and/or salt thereof.
2. (Original) A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein free-radically polymerizable carboxylic acids, or salts or derivatives thereof are used as monomers.
3. (Currently Amended) A process as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein a mixture of acrylic acid and/or salt thereof and acrylamide is used as monomers.
4. (Currently Amended) A process as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 1, comprising the following steps:
  - a) dissolution of at least one water-in-oil emulsifier or at least one protective colloid in a hydrophobic liquid inert for the polymerization as a result of which an oil phase is formed,
  - b) dissolution or dispersion of the monomers and optionally further comonomers, an oil-in-water emulsifier and the at least one redox initiator in water, as result of which an aqueous phase is formed,
  - c) mixing of the oil phase and the aqueous phase until the aqueous phase is emulsified in the oil phase,
  - d) homopolymerization or copolymerization of the monomers used and optionally further comonomers.

5. (Currently Amended) A process as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 4~~ claim 1, wherein no transition metal compounds are added in the process.
6. (Currently Amended) A homopolymer or copolymer preparable by a process of ~~claims 1 to 5~~ claim 1.
7. (Original) A homopolymer or copolymer as claimed in claim 6, which has a residual monomer content of at most 5% by weight, preferably at most 1% by weight, particularly preferably of at most 0.1% by weight, based on the total mass of the homopolymer or copolymer.
8. (Currently Amended) A water-in-oil emulsion comprising an oil phase which comprises at least one water-in-oil emulsifier or at least one protective colloid in an inert hydrophobic liquid, and an aqueous phase emulsified in the oil phase which comprises at least one homopolymer or copolymer as claimed in claim 6 ~~or 7~~.
9. (Currently Amended) A water-in-oil emulsion as claimed in claim 7 8, which has a speck content of at most 0.5%, preferably at most 0.01%, based on the total mass of the W/O emulsion.
10. (Currently Amended) A solid composition comprising at least one water-in-oil emulsifier or at least one protective colloid, at least one oil-in-water emulsifier and at least one homopolymer or copolymer as claimed in claim 6 ~~or 7~~.
- 11-13. (Canceled)
14. (Currently Amended) A printing paste comprising homopolymer or copolymer as claimed in claim 6 ~~or 7~~, which has a gel body content of at most 0.5%, preferably 0.15%, based on the total mass of the printing paste.

15. (Canceled)
16. (New) A method of avoiding induction times during the inverse emulsion polymerization of free-radically polymerizable water-soluble and/or water-dispersible monomers, optionally with further comonomers, during which no transition metal compounds are added, comprising the step of 2-hydroxy-2-sulfonatoacetic acid and/or salt thereof as reducing component or a redox initiator pair comprising an oxidizing agent and a reducing agent.
17. (New) A method of thickening printing pastes comprising the step of adding a water-in-oil emulsion as claimed in claim 8.
18. (New) A method of thickening printing pastes comprising the step of adding a homopolymer or a copolymer as claimed in claim 6.
19. (New) A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein a mixture of acrylic acid and/or salt thereof and acrylamide is used as monomers.
20. (New) A process as claimed in claim 2, comprising the following steps:
  - a) dissolution of at least one water-in-oil emulsifier or at least one protective colloid in a hydrophobic liquid inert for the polymerization as a result of which an oil phase is formed,
  - b) dissolution or dispersion of the monomers and optionally further comonomers, an oil-in-water emulsifier and the at least one redox initiator in water, as result of which an aqueous phase is formed,
  - c) mixing of the oil phase and the aqueous phase until the aqueous phase is emulsified in the oil phase,
  - d) homopolymerization or copolymerization of the monomers used and optionally further comonomers.

21. (New) A process as claimed in claim 3, comprising the following steps:
- a) dissolution of at least one water-in-oil emulsifier or at least one protective colloid in a hydrophobic liquid inert for the polymerization as a result of which an oil phase is formed,
  - b) dissolution or dispersion of the monomers and optionally further comonomers, an oil-in-water emulsifier and the at least one redox initiator in water, as result of which an aqueous phase is formed,
  - c) mixing of the oil phase and the aqueous phase until the aqueous phase is emulsified in the oil phase,
  - d) homopolymerization or copolymerization of the monomers used and optionally further comonomers.
22. (New) A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein no transition metal compounds are added in the process.
23. (New) A process as claimed in claim 3, wherein no transition metal compounds are added in the process.
24. (New) A process as claimed in claim 4, wherein no transition metal compounds are added in the process.